

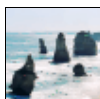
1100.2 - Statistics Victoria, Dec 2009

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/02/2010

Summary

Contents

What's happening in Victoria



Includes: Understanding Statistics; Household Income and Expenditure Survey; Measures of Australia's Progress; 2011 Census; Want to help shape the 2011 Census Product Range?; 2009 State Supplementary Survey; National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey; Review of State and Regional Indicators, Victoria; Population pyramid enhancement; NatStats 2010 conference: 15-17 September 2010 Darling Harbour, Sydney; A Good Practice Guide to Sharing your Data with Others; Waste Management Industry Survey 2009-10; The ABS invites comment on the review of the CPI.

Recent releases



Includes: **Selected releases** of ABS publications; **Information papers, research papers, and classifications**; and **Other releases** for the period April to June 2009.

ABS Statistical training and information seminars



Includes: **A listing of ABS statistical training courses and information seminars** available in Victoria.

Points of contact



Includes: **Contact points for ABS in Victoria**, and **Victorian Statistics Advisory Forum** departmental representatives.

What's happening

WHAT'S HAPPENING

Understanding Statistics

ABS has recently launched a suite of 'Understanding Statistics' webpages on the ABS website. These webpages consist of a range of fact sheets, information guides, video tutorials, presentations and online courses to help you:

- find the statistics you're looking for
- understand statistical concepts and processes
- analyse, interpret and evaluate statistical information
- communicate statistical findings with tables and graphs

Refer to the Introduction to Statistics Online Course for a comprehensive overview of statistics. Or have a look at our Online Video Tutorials and Online Presentations to find out about specific topics of interest. ABS also offers face to face training courses on a range of topics to develop skills for high quality statistical collections and statistical analysis.

Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Following the budget night announcement of additional funds for a new Pensioner and Beneficiary Living Cost Index, ABS went into the field in September 2009 with an additional 3,000 pensioner household top-up sample for the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). The additional sample will deliver a very rich micro dataset for researching the income, expenditure and wealth of pensioners and beneficiaries. Expected release of products from HIES is July 2011. Contact Rajni Madan (02 6252 7457).

Measures of Australia's Progress

Measures of Australia's Progress (MAP) is a statistical product used to inform across the dimensions of people, environment and economy. ABS is further developing MAP through a review of its framework and indicators. A new look MAP is expected to be released in October 2010 to coincide with the NatStats 2010 Conference. Contact Tracey Chester (02 6252 5609).

2011 Census

The 2011 Census of Population and Housing will be held on Tuesday, 9 August, 2011, and will be the sixteenth national Census held in Australia. It will mark 100 years of national Censuses in Australia, after the first national Census held on 2/3 April, 1911.

In October 2009, ABS conducted focus groups with international tertiary students to explore their perceptions of Census and any barriers they face in participation. The results are currently being analysed and will be used to inform the Census public relations strategy and field procedures targeting this sub-population.

In November, ABS released an information paper outlining content of the 2011 Census, and procedures to be followed in collecting, processing and releasing data. **2008.0 Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content, 2011.** Released 20/11/2009

ABS is continuing to meet with government organisations to discuss specific issues around Census planning and enumeration. ABS Victoria has been gathering valuable intelligence through its schedule of Census engagement visits to local government authorities. Nearly two-thirds of Victorian councils have been visited in 2009. Information and contacts gathered will be used in operational planning of the Census Management Unit within ABS Victoria.

Want to help shape the 2011 Census Product Range?

A large part of our planning process involves designing Census products that will be available to users following the 2011 Census. ABS now invite you to help shape the 2011 product range. We have created a series of small on-line user surveys designed to allow feedback on 2006 Census products, as well as, comment on things you would like included in the 2011 products.

Each survey should only take a couple of minutes to complete. If you are able to assist us, please choose which Census product you would like to provide feedback on by clicking on its icon in the following webpage.

2009 State Supplementary Survey

Data collection for the 2009 State Supplementary Survey (SSS) on Household Water, Energy Use and Conservation occurred in October 2009 as part of the Monthly Population Survey enumeration. Victoria used the same survey vehicle as the SSS in Queensland. A similar survey

was also conducted in Western Australia at the same time. Results will be released in state-specific publications in May 2010.

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

Following the release of 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) findings in October 2009, presentations have been provided to Victorian Indigenous Coordination Centre networks, as well as to a workshop which brought together stakeholders working on Victoria's 10 year plan for Aboriginal Children and Young People. More NATSISS data will be released progressively throughout 2010 in the form of complete state and territory data cubes, a confidential unit record file, and topic based information packs with State and Remoteness splits. A series of analytical reports is also being planned.

Review of State and Regional Indicators, Victoria

ABS is now mid-way through a review of State and Regional Indicators Victoria (cat. no. 1367.2). Face-to-face consultations with a range of Victorian State Government stakeholders took place in late-2009. As part of the review strategy, ABS also launched an e-survey that enabled it to target Victorian users across the community and gain their feedback. Discussion and feedback from users has been extremely helpful, enabling a better understanding by ABS of potential users and uses of the publication. 'State and Regional Indicators, Victoria' contains Victorian data on a wide variety of subjects, with some data at LGA level.

[Back to top](#)

Population pyramid enhancement

The animated population pyramid on ABS's website has been redeveloped. Watch how the age profile of Australia's population changes from 1971 to 2056, when you use the mouse to move the time axis across the chart. You can also select state populations.



NatStats 2010 conference: 15-17 September 2010 Darling Harbour, Sydney

ABS will be hosting the NatStats conference at Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre, Darling Harbour on 15-17 September, 2010.

NatStats 2010 will build on the enthusiasm generated by delegates at NatStats08 and aims to build stronger links with key stakeholders, strengthen the understanding of statistical issues within and across governments, and consolidate support for current and emerging statistical initiatives.

An exciting program is being developed to address a range of issues regarding national statistics. If you would like to hear more about NatStats 2010 Conference, or have any suggestions, please email natstats@nss.gov.au.

A Good Practice Guide to Sharing your Data with Others

The Good Practice Guide to Sharing your Data with Others has now been released on the National Statistical Service website. This guide provides a non-technical introduction to data sharing, and describes the key concepts and components of data sharing arrangements. Data sharing is the transfer of data between two or more parties, and can take many forms. Examples of data sharing include bringing together information from a range of data sources in community

indicator frameworks such as Regional Spotlights and Community Indicators Victoria. The scope of the guide does not include data linking, where unit records from two or more datasets are brought together in a way that joins separate records belonging to the same person or business.

Waste Management Industry Survey 2009-10

ABS has recently undertaken user consultation to identify and prioritise data needs for a national Waste Management Industry Survey for 2009-10. ABS last surveyed the Waste Management Industry in 2002-03.

This survey will provide information on the Australian Waste Management (& Resource Recovery) industry at a time when there is increased focus on waste at a national level, including the recent announcement of a National Waste Policy to set a clear direction for Australia over the next 10 years. The survey will be sent to a sample of businesses and local governments across Australia in August 2010, and survey results will be available on ABS's website in late 2011.

For more information, contact Sarah Coleman on (02) 6252 7715.

The ABS invites comment on the review of the CPI

The ABS is currently undertaking a major review of the CPI. The ABS is seeking feedback from users of the CPI to inform the review and to involve users in the evolution of the CPI. An information paper: Issues to be considered during the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index Review (cat.no. 6468.0) is available at www.abs.gov.au.

Organisations and individuals are invited to comment on any aspect of the CPI review by providing a written submission or participating in a public forum. Submissions should be sent to cpi.review@abs.gov.au. Submissions are due 12 March 2010.

A public forum will be held in each capital city during February or March, 2010. ABS officers will explain the main issues being considered in the review and will answer questions. You will be invited to comment on aspects of the review.

The Melbourne public forum will be held at 10 am, Monday 22 February 2010. The forum will be held at:

ABS Office
Level 5, South tower
485 La Trobe Street
Melbourne, 3000

Dates and venues for other capital cities will be announced in press and at www.abs.gov.au. If you wish to attend a forum or have any other queries, please email the review team at cpi.review@abs.gov.au or contact Michael Abbondante on (02) 6252 7124.

[Back to top](#)

Recent releases

RECENT RELEASES

Selected releases

1329.0.55.003 Australian Grape Crush & Wine Production, 2008-09. Released 30/10/2009

There were 1.73 million tonnes of grapes crushed in Australia during 2008-09, a decrease of 99,000 tonnes (-5.4%) from the previous year. There were 335 wine making businesses which crushed more than 50 tonnes of grapes during the year. There were an estimated 1,183 million litres of beverage wine produced by winemakers that crushed more than 50 tonnes of grapes,

5.9% less than for 2007-08. Red/rosé table wine made up 630 million litres (53.2%) of estimated beverage wine produced in 2008-09.

3101.0 Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2009. Released 03/12/2009

In the 12 months to 30 June 2009, Australia's population increased by 443,100 people (2.1%), reaching 21,875,000. The 2.1% annual growth rate was higher than for year ended 30 June 2008 (1.7%). Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 36% and 64% respectively to this total population growth. All states and territories experienced positive population growth over the 12 months, with Western Australia (3.0%) recording the largest proportional gain and Tasmania (1.0%) the smallest.

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Victoria at 30 June 2009 was 5,427,700, an increase of 113,900 (2.1%) on a year earlier.

3201.0 Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Jun 2009. Released 09/12/2009

Australia's population, like that of most developed countries, is ageing as a result of sustained low fertility and increased life expectancy. This is resulting in proportionally fewer children (under 15 years of age) in the population. The median age (age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of the Australian population has increased by 5.1 years over the last two decades, from 31.8 years (30 June 1989) to 36.9 years at 30 June 2009. Over the next several decades, the ageing population is expected to have significant implications for Australia including health, labour force participation, housing and demand for skilled labour.

At 30 June 2009, Tasmania (39.6 years median age) had the oldest population of all states and territories, while Northern Territory (31.2 years) had the youngest. Median age in Victoria was 37.0 years.

The Australian population aged 15-64 years (working age) increased by 2.1% (or 298,500 persons) in the year ended 30 June 2009, with Victoria's 2.3% increase above the national average. This release contains estimates of Victoria's population by sex and single years of age on an annual basis from 1971 to 2009.

3301.0 Births, Australia, 2008. Released 11/11/2009

In 2008, there were 296,600 births registered in Australia, born to 292,000 mothers. This was 11,400 (4.0%) more births than were registered during 2007 and the highest ever recorded. During 2008, there were 70,000 confinements to women usually resident in Victoria, resulting in 71,200 births (24% of Australian total).

The median age of all Australian mothers of births registered in 2008 was 30.7 years, while the median age of all fathers was 33.1 years. Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory had the oldest mothers and fathers of births registered in 2008 (both with median age of 31.6 years for mothers and 33.8 years for fathers).

In Australia during 2008, 66% of births were to parents in a registered marriage, compared to 81% in 1988. In 2008, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory recorded the highest proportion of births to parents in registered marriage (both 72%). There were 15,000 births registered in Australia during 2008 (5% of all births) where at least one parent identified themselves as being of Indigenous origin.

Total fertility rate (TFR) represents the average number of babies that a woman could expect to bear during her reproductive lifetime, assuming current age-specific fertility rates. In 2008, Australia's TFR was 1.97 babies per woman, the highest since 1977 (2.01). In 1961, at the height of the 'baby boom', the TFR peaked at 3.5 babies per woman. Since 1961, fertility rates have declined to a low of 1.73 babies per woman in 2001, and subsequently increased to 1.97 babies in

2008. Moderate increases in TFR have been recorded for Victoria since around 2001.

In 2008, Australian women aged 30–34 years had a fertility rate of 127.8 babies per 1,000 women, while women aged 25–29 years had the second highest rate (105.8 babies per 1,000 women). Since 2000, the fertility rate for women aged 30–34 years has exceeded that of women aged 25–29 years, and since 2004, the fertility rate for women aged 35–39 years has been higher than that of women aged 20–24 years.

In 2008, Victoria recorded the highest fertility rate among the states and territories for women aged 35–39 years (77.9 babies per 1,000 women) and the second highest rate for women aged 30–34 years (131.5 babies per 1,000 women).

In Australia during 2008, the teenage fertility rate was 17.3 babies per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years, slightly higher than in 2007 (16.0 per 1,000). The Australian Capital Territory (8.0) and Victoria (10.7) recorded the lowest teenage fertility rates in Australia, while Northern Territory (52.2) had the highest. Victoria had 1,864 births to teenage mothers in 2008, 15% of the Australian total.

3302.0 Deaths, Australia, 2008. Released 25/11/2009

There were 143,900 deaths registered in Australia in 2008, approximately 6,100 (4.4%) more than in 2007 (137,900). The standardised death rate (SDR) has remained at 6.0 deaths per 1,000 standard population in 2008, the same as in 2005, 2006 and 2007. Over the past 20 years, SDRs have decreased for all states and territories. The highest standardised death rate in 2008 was in the Northern Territory (9.2 deaths per 1,000 population), while the lowest rates were in Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory (both 5.8).

Victoria registered 35,500 deaths in 2008. The standardised death rate for Victorian males was 7.0 per 1,000 population, and for females 4.9. The median age at death in Victoria was 78.5 years for males and 84.2 years for females.

There were 264 infant deaths (children less than one year of age) in Victoria in 2008. The Victorian infant mortality rate in 2008 was 3.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, slightly lower than the 2007 rate (3.8 per 1,000).

3302.2.55.001 Life Tables, Victoria, 2006–2008. Released 11/12/2009

This product contains life tables for males and females resident in Victoria for the reference period 2006–08. A life table is a statistical model used to represent mortality of a population. In its simplest form, a life table is generated from age-specific death rates and the resulting values are used to measure mortality, survivorship and life expectancy.

Based on current mortality rates for Victoria, a boy born in 2006–2008 can expect to live 79.6 years while a girl can expect to live 83.9 years.

3303.0.55.001 Causes of Death, Australia: Doctor Certified Deaths, Summary Tables, 2008. Released 27/11/2009

Causes of death (with certification by a doctor), by sex and state. There were 35,497 deaths registered in Victoria during 2008, of which 5,436 were coroner certified and 30,061 doctor certified.

Of deaths certified by a doctor, the leading underlying cause of death for Victorian residents was Ischaemic heart diseases (4,532 or 15.1%). These diseases include angina, blocked arteries of the heart, and heart attacks. Strokes (2,536 or 8.4%) were the second leading underlying cause of death for Victorian residents in 2008. Strokes include haemorrhages, strokes, infarctions and blocked arteries of the brain. The third and fourth leading causes of death were due to Dementia and Alzheimer's disease (2,115 or 7.0%) and Trachea and lung cancer (1,918 or 6.4%).

The incidence of these leading causes of death varied widely in males and females as follows: Ischaemic heart diseases (male 14.8%, female 15.4%); Strokes (male 6.8%, female 10.0%); Dementia and Alzheimer's disease (male 4.7%, female 9.2%) and Trachea and lung cancer (male 8.5%, female 4.5%).

These rankings may change when causes of all deaths, both coroner certified and doctor certified, are analysed.

3304.0 Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2007. Released 12/11/2009

These datacubes present statistics on the number of perinatal deaths, for year of registration by state or territory of Australia, sex and cause of death classified to the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD). Data relates to stillbirths (fetal deaths) and deaths of infants within the first 28 days of life (neonatal deaths). There were 607 perinatal deaths in Victoria during 2007.

4102.0. Australian Social Trends. Released 10/12/2009

Australian Social Trends draws together a wide range of statistics from ABS and other official sources to provide a picture of Australian society and how it is changing over time. This edition features six articles: Patterns in work; Living alone; Jobless families; Smoking, risky drinking and obesity; Preschool attendance; and International comparisons. The release also includes updated indicator spreadsheets presenting national and state summary data on work, housing, family and community; as well as summary data comparing Australia with a number of other countries on a range of population, health, education and labour indicators.

The publication shows that:

- Renting is becoming more common in Victoria. The proportion of private dwellings in Victoria that are rented from a private landlord increased from 17.8% to 22.5% over the ten years to 2008. There has been a similar trend across Australia.
- The average loan for first home buyers in Victoria more than doubled from \$112,000 to \$251,700 in the decade 1999 to 2009. This reflects a nationwide trend, where the average first home loan rose from \$119,600 to \$269,300 over the same period.
- The proportion of Victorians aged 20-24 years who live with their parents fell slightly from 55% to 52% in the 10 years to 2008, but this was still the highest of any state or territory, and higher than the national average (45%).
- Victorian children were less likely than those in other parts of the country to be living in single parent families. In 2008, 16.3% of Victorian children aged under 15 years lived in single-parent families, compared with a national average of 18.2%. The proportion of children living in single parent families declined by 2.5 percentage points in Victoria in the past decade, reflecting a nationwide trend.
- Women in Victoria tend to have children at an older age than those in other states and territories. In 2008, only 2.6% of births in Victoria were to mothers aged under 20 years, compared with 4.2% nationwide. More than one-quarter of all births in Victoria (27%) were to mothers aged 35 and over, up from 18% ten years earlier. This was the highest of any state and territory, and well above the national average which rose from 16% to 23% over the same period.

[Back to top](#)

4130.0 Housing Occupancy and Costs, 2007-08. Released 06/11/2009

Presents statistics compiled from the Survey of Income and Housing on housing occupancy and costs, and relates these to characteristics of occupants and dwellings such as tenure, household composition, dwelling structure, age, income and principal source of income. Also includes: housing utilisation (need for extra bedrooms); householder estimates of the value of owner occupied dwellings; information and a feature article on first home buyers, including new

information on deposits used to finance the first home purchase, sources of monetary assistance for the purchase, and tenure and landlord type prior to home purchase.

In 2007–08, there were approximately 20.6 million people (8.1 million households) living in private dwellings in Australia; up 17% on the number of people in private dwellings in 1994–95. There was a larger increase in the number of households over this period (up 23%), reflecting a decrease in average household size from 2.69 to 2.56 persons per household. The average dwelling size increased over this period from 2.88 to 3.07 bedrooms per dwelling. Equivalent Victorian data are contained in Table 18 of the state/territory Data Cube.

In 2007–08, the median value of 5.5 million owner occupied dwellings was \$400,000 nationally, and \$450,000 in capital cities. Median values were highest in Sydney (\$550,000) and Perth (\$520,000), and lowest in Hobart (\$310,000). Median value in Melbourne was \$420,000. Melbourne data is contained in Table 29.

More than 980,000 households purchased their dwelling in the three years prior to 2007–08 survey. These households are divided into first home buyers (32%) and changeover buyers (68%). Some 64% of first home buyers were young households with a reference person aged under 35 years.

In June 2009, the average amount borrowed by first home buyers with a mortgage was \$270,000 (in 2007–08 dollars), while the average amount borrowed by non-first home buyers with a mortgage was \$264,000. The average deposit in 2007–08 was \$45,000 (for those households who had a deposit). Average deposits in New South Wales (\$61,000) and ACT (\$48,000) were substantially larger than in South Australia (\$27,000) or Tasmania (\$16,000). While some of these differences reflect variations in property prices between states and territories, as a proportion of the average purchase price of the dwelling, the deposits were still larger in New South Wales (17%) and the ACT (13%) than in South Australia (11%) and Tasmania (8%).

4130.0.55.002 Housing Mobility and Conditions, 2007–08. Released 20/11/2009. First Issue

Presents statistics compiled from the Survey of Income and Housing on: housing mobility, including length of time in current dwelling, recent moves and the reasons for them; dwelling condition; satisfaction with the dwelling; feelings of safety; difficulty with transport; and re-financing.

In 2007–08, 43% of household reference persons had moved in the 5 years prior to being interviewed. Of these reference persons, 8% had moved from interstate or overseas, 45% had moved from a different suburb/locality, and 47% relocated within the same suburb/locality.

In the five years prior to interview, 57% of household reference persons had not moved, 19% moved once, 8% moved twice and 15% moved three or more times. Where the reference person was aged between 15 and 24 years, moves occurred more frequently: almost half of this group (49%) had moved three or more times in the last 5 years, and a further 20% had moved twice.

Darwin, Brisbane and Perth were the capital cities with the highest percentage of household reference persons who had moved in the last five years (58%, 47% and 46% respectively), while Adelaide and Hobart had the lowest (both 39%). Darwin (27%), Brisbane (17%) and Perth (17%) also had the highest proportion of household reference persons that had moved three times or more in the last five years. This generally reflects these cities' younger age structure, more mobile work forces, and higher levels of net interstate migration. Melbourne data is contained in Table 12.

4156.0 Sports and Physical Recreation: A Statistical Overview, Australia, 2009. Released 23/10/2009

Presents a statistical overview of sports and physical recreation in Australia. Information is drawn from a variety of ABS data sources. Wherever possible, information has been presented in accordance with the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications. They comprise three separate

classifications, covering: culture and leisure related industries, products and occupations. This is the eighth statistical overview on sports and physical recreation.

4156.0.55.001 Perspectives on Sport, Dec 2009. Released 04/12/2009

Includes three articles on: children's participation in organised sport and dancing, migrants in sport, and participation in sport by people with a disability.

Participation rates of children aged 5-14 years in organised sport and dancing in 2009 varied between the states and territories, ranging from 61% in Tasmania to 74% in the Australian Capital Territory, with 72% in Victoria. Nationally, the most popular organised sport for boys was soccer (outdoor) (20%), followed by swimming (17%) and Australian Rules football (16%). Swimming (20%) and netball (17%) were the most popular sport for girls, however dancing was a more common activity, with 26% of girls participating.

For the purposes of the article, the term 'people with a disability' refers to people with an existing disability or long-term health condition, and 'participation in sport' refers to participation in sport and physical recreation in the 12 months prior to interview. In 2006, people with a disability had a lower rate of participation in sport (53% or 3.2 million) than people with no disability (68% or 6.3 million). Over half of people with a sight, hearing or speech disability (53% or 1.1 million) participated in sport, reducing slightly for people with a physical disability (48% or 2.0 million), psychological disability (46% or 365,500), or intellectual disability (42% or 149,700). Participation in sport for people with a disability varied between the states and territories, ranging from 46% in New South Wales to 68% in the Australian Capital Territory. For people with a disability who usually resided in Victoria, 55% participated in sport. The participation rate in Victoria for people with no disability was 68%.

4172.0 Arts and Culture in Australia: A Statistical Overview, 2009. Released 21/10/2009

This 2009 issue includes updated data on Arts and Heritage in Australia from various statistical collections, including data from ABS and non-ABS sources. Topics covered include: participation and attendance; tourism; household expenditure; funding by government and business; employment and other work; output of cultural industries; cultural trade; and profiles of the various cultural sectors (for example, museums, libraries, performing arts). Some key findings include:

According to 'Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events' (cat. no. 4114.0), in Australia during 2005-06, people aged 15-24 years were those most likely to attend popular music concerts and cinema, while people aged 25-44 years were those most likely to visit zoological parks and aquariums. People aged 45-64 years were those most likely to attend classical music concerts, musicals and operas.

Data from the ABS Survey of Adult Literacy and Life Skills showed that in 2006 reading was a favourite activity for 61% of people aged over 15 years. The activity was a favourite for 73% of females surveyed, compared with 50% of males. Of those surveyed, 77% read newspapers, 58% read magazines and 48% read books at least once a week. People likely to read more frequently were those in the 45-64 years age group and those with university or higher qualifications.

Work in 'Selected Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia' (cat. no. 6281.0) showed that in 2007, 2.1 million people aged 15 years and over were involved in art and craft as a hobby activity only, 356,900 people involved in writing as a hobby only, and 265,000 involved in music as a hobby only. The 2006 Census of Population and Housing found there were almost 300,000 people whose main job in the week prior to Census Night was in a cultural industry.

The 2008 International Visitor Survey (non-ABS) found that more than half (52%) of all overseas visitors attended at least one cultural attraction while in Australia. Historical or heritage buildings, sites or monuments had the highest rate of attendance (61% of international cultural and heritage visitors), followed by museums or art galleries (57%).

4517.0 Prisoners in Australia, 2009. Released 10/12/2009

Over the year to 30 June 2009, the number of adults in Australian prisons increased by 6% (1,700 prisoners). At 30 June 2009, a total of 29,300 prisoners were held in corrective services adult custody, giving an imprisonment rate of 175 prisoners per 100,000 adults in Australia. Western Australia and Northern Territory had the highest proportional increases in prisoner numbers (17% and 11%, respectively) and continued to have the highest imprisonment rates (260 and 660 prisoners per 100,000 adults respectively). Excluding prisoners with indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences, prisoners were sentenced to an average prison term of 4.8 years.

The imprisonment rate in Victoria was 104 prisoners per 100,000 adults, with 4,350 people in prison. While only 6.5% of Victorian prisoners were female, between 1999 and 2009 the number of female prisoners increased by 58%, compared with a 48% increase in male prisoners. The most prevalent offence/charge in Victoria was sexual assault (695 persons, 16% of prisoner population) followed by acts intended to cause injury (605 persons, 14%).

Victorian prisoners had the oldest median age (35.6 years), more than four years older than the Australian Capital Territory (31.1 years) which had the youngest prisoner population.

Excluding prisoners with indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences, the median aggregate sentence length for sentenced prisoners was highest in South Australia (4.6 years), followed by Victoria (3.7 years). For both New South Wales and Victoria, a quarter (25%) of their prisoner populations had been born overseas, compared with the national average of 19%. Victoria had the lowest proportion of prisoners who were Indigenous (6%) out of all states/territories. Persons aged 25-29 years (726 persons) were the largest age group in Victorian prisons.

4602.0.55.002 Environmental Issues: Waste Management and Transport Use, March 2009. Released 20/11/2009. First Issue

In March 2009, almost every Australian household (99%) participated in some form of recycling or reusing of waste during the 12 months prior to the survey. Paper/cardboard/newspapers were recycled or reused the most (95% of households), followed by plastic bottles (94%), glass (93%) and plastic bags (90%). Just over half (51%) of Australian households recycled or reused kitchen or food waste. In 2009, 99% of households recycled paper/cardboard/newspapers in the Australian Capital Territory, 98% in Victoria and 96% in New South Wales.

Australians have increased their use of public transport to get to work or full-time study over the past decade, with the proportion rising from 12% in 2000 to 14% in 2009. However, the overwhelming majority of Australians still travelled by car: 80% in March 2009 compared to 82% in 2000. New South Wales and Victoria had the highest level of public transport use at 17%. This is a 4 percentage point increase for Victoria (up from 13% in 2000), but a 1 percentage point drop (from 18% in 2000) in New South Wales. Nationally, the main reasons reported for not using public transport were 'no service available at the right/convenient time' (27%), 'no service available at all' (26%) and 'convenience/ comfort/privacy in private vehicle' (22%).

Half of Australian households had at least one working bicycle kept at their home in March 2009. Bicycle ownership was highest in the Australian Capital Territory (66% of households) and lowest in New South Wales (46%). About 6% of people usually walked or cycled to work in 2009, steady since 2000. Victorian bicycle ownership is covered in Table 3.10.

4647.0 Alternative View of Electricity and Gas Supply Activity, 2006–07 to 2007–08. Released 29/09/2009. First Issue

An alternative analysis of electricity and gas activity in Australia, presenting key economic, financial and physical measures. These estimates complement, rather than replace, existing ANZSIC-based electricity and gas industry statistics.

There was an increase in value of all three key financial data items for businesses engaged in electricity supply activity between 2006-07 and 2007-08. Industry value added (IVA) increased from \$14.8b in 2006-07 to \$15.6b in 2007-08, sales and service income increased from \$38.2b to \$43.1b, and wages and salaries increased from \$4.3b to \$4.6b.

Similarly, there was an increase in value of all three key financial data items for businesses engaged in gas supply activity between 2006-07 and 2007-08. IVA increased from \$20.3b in 2006-07 to \$21.4b in 2007-08, sales and service income increased from \$28.3b to \$30.6b, and wages and salaries increased from \$1.3b to \$1.6b.

4714.0 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008. Released 30/10/2009

Presents summary results from the 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) conducted by ABS from August 2008 to April 2009, collecting information from approximately 13,300 Indigenous Australians living in private dwellings in remote and non-remote areas, including discrete communities. The survey provides information on a range of demographic, social, environmental and economic indicators, including: personal and household characteristics; geography; language and cultural activities; social networks and support; health and disability; education; employment; financial stress; income; transport; personal safety; and housing. State level data are included.

Key findings for Indigenous people aged 15 years and over nationally include:

- 40% spoke, or spoke some words of, an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language;
- 62% identified with a clan, tribal or language group;
- 44% rated their health as excellent or very good, and a further 34% rated their health as good;
- those who were current smokers decreased from 51% in 2002 to 47% in 2008; and
- those with a non-school qualification increased from 26% in 2002 to 32% in 2008.

Equivalent Victorian data are contained in data cube Table 3 (access from 'downloads' tab of above hotlink).

[Back to top](#)

4901.0 Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, Apr 2009. Released 28/10/2009

Provides information about the participation of children aged 5-14 years in cultural, sporting and other leisure activities.

In the 12 months to April 2009 there were approximately 2.7 million children aged 5-14 years in Australia within scope of the survey. During the 12 months prior to interview, an estimated 63% (1.7 million children) had played a sport outside of school hours which had been organised by a school, club or association. An estimated 79% (2.2 million) of children had accessed the Internet either during or outside of school hours in the 12 months, and 31% (841,400) had a mobile phone.

Information on involvement in a range of selected activities, both sedentary and physical, over a two week period was also collected, and showed 48% (1.3 million) of children had spent time on art and craft, while 97% (2.7 million) of children had watched television, videos or DVDs. There was a decrease in the bike riding participation rate, falling from 68% in 2006 to 60% in 2009, and evident for both sexes.

5204.0 Australian System of National Accounts, 2008-09. Released 08/12/2009

The Australian economy expanded by 1.1% in 2008-09. Real net national disposable income grew more strongly than gross domestic product (GDP) (up 3.1% in 2008-09), reflecting strong growth

in the terms of trade (up 6.9%). This is the tenth consecutive year of improvements in terms of trade. It has increased 75.1% since 1998-99. The household saving ratio was 4.5% for 2008-09, up from 0.5% in 2007-08. The index of market sector labour productivity increased by 0.3%.

The major contributor to GDP growth in 2008-09 was gross fixed capital formation, increasing 3.9% and contributing 1.1 percentage points. Final consumption expenditure contributed 0.9 percentage points to GDP growth, with growth of 3.0% in government final consumption expenditure and 0.8% in household final consumption expenditure. Total private gross fixed capital formation increased 3.3%, contributing 0.8 percentage points to GDP growth in 2008-09, driven by growth in machinery and equipment investment (up 5.4%) and non-dwelling construction (up 7.9%). The major detractor from GDP growth was changes in inventories. The level of inventories fell \$6.4 billion through 2008-09, detracting 1.1 percentage points from GDP growth.

From an industry perspective in 2008-09, declines were recorded in the value added of a number of industries including: manufacturing (-6.2%), transport, postal and warehousing (-0.9%), financial and insurance services (-1.5%) and administrative and support services (-5.6%). These declines were more than offset by increases in a range of industries including agriculture, forestry and fishing (16.2%), mining (2.2%), electricity, gas, water and waste services (5.0%), wholesale trade (1.6%) and retail trade (1.4%).

5220.0 Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2008-09 (Reissue) . Released 22/12/2009

Australia's smaller states and territories all exceeded the national growth in GDP in 2008-09. The Northern Territory showed growth in gross state product of 2.6%; while Tasmania, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory all grew 1.4%. The remaining states and territories all showed positive economic growth in 2008-09, with growth varying between 0.2% in New South Wales and 0.8% in Victoria.

All states were positive contributors to the 2.1% growth in Australia's domestic final demand in 2008-09. The strongest growth was in Northern Territory (up 7.9%), Western Australia (up 3.3%) and South Australia (up 2.5%). Growth in these three states was driven by strong private business investment. All other states experienced growth in state final demand at or below that of national domestic final demand, including Victoria with growth of 2.0%.

6222.0 Job Search Experience, Australia, Jul 2009. Released 21/12/2009

In July 2009, there were 599,600 unemployed people in Australia comprised of 345,200 (58%) men and 254,400 (42%) women. Their median duration of unemployment was 16 weeks in July 2009, rising from 11 weeks in July 2008. The median duration of unemployment for men was 17 weeks, compared with 14 weeks for women.

Three-quarters (75%) of unemployed people were looking for full-time work with 64% of these being men. Women accounted for 61% of people looking for part-time work. Some 57% of unemployed people were aged 15-34 years.

Amongst unemployed men, the main difficulty in finding work was 'too many applicants for available jobs' (14%), followed by 'no vacancies in line of work' (13%). The most common difficulty for unemployed women was 'too many applicants for available jobs' (17%), followed by 'insufficient work experience' (10%).

For people aged 15-19 years the main difficulties were: 'no vacancies at all' (17%) and 'insufficient work experience' (15%); while the main difficulty in finding work for unemployed people aged 45 and over was 'considered too old by employers' (20%) and 'no vacancies in line of work' (12%).

6227.0 Education and Work, Australia, May 2009. Released 24/11/2009

In May 2009 in Australia, there were 14.2 million people aged 15-64 years and 270,400 people

aged 65–74 years in or marginally attached to the labour force who were in the scope of the survey. Of those aged 15–64 years, 2.7 million (19%) were enrolled in a course of study. Of these enrolled people, approximately 1.0 million (38%) were attending a higher education institution, 740,000 (28%) were at school, 575,500 (21%) were at Technical and Further Education (TAFE) institutions, and 338,600 (13%) were at other educational institutions. Some 52% of people aged 15–64 years enrolled in a course of study were female, 42% were aged 15–19 years, and 64% were studying full-time.

From May 2008 to May 2009, people aged 15–64 years employed as apprentices and part of the Australian Apprenticeship Scheme reduced from 188,700 people to 163,000. The number of apprentices within the automotive and engineering field of trade decreased by 29%.

People studying in the main field of information technology decreased from 9% of persons aged 15–64 years enrolled in a non-school qualification in 2001 to 3% in 2009. The most commonly reported main field of current study for people aged 15–64 years enrolled in a non-school qualification was management and commerce (26%), followed by society and culture (19%). Victorian data occurs in Table 1.

6239.0 Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia, Jul 2008 to Jun 2009. Released 08/12/2009

The 2008–09 Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS) revealed that of the 16.1 million people aged 18 years and over in Australia, there were 6.3 million people who were not employed or worked less than 16 hours. This group comprised people not in the labour force (5 million), unemployed (412,700) and people working less than 16 hours (909,300).

Of those 6.3 million people, approximately 1.7 million (or 27%) indicated that they would like a job or to work more hours. This group comprised: 1,059,800 (or 62%) people who wanted a paid job but were not in the labour force; 412,700 (or 24%) unemployed; and 245,800 (or 14%) people who usually worked less than 16 hours per week but wanted to work more. The remaining 4.6 million people (or 73%) did not want a job, did not want to work more hours or were undecided.

Women represented nearly two thirds (64%) of those who wanted a job or preferred more hours. This reflects the fact that more women are underemployed or not in the labour force than men. Equivalent Victorian data are contained in Table 15.

6248.0.55.002 Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia, 2008-09. Released 17/12/2009

This release contains estimates of the number of public sector employees and cash wages and salaries by level of government and state, as well as nationally by industry. In Australia during June 2009, there were 1,807,400 public sector employees. Of these, 242,900 (13.4% of public sector) were employees in Commonwealth government, 1,386,600 (76.7%) in state government and 178,000 (9.8%) in local government.

Victoria had 399,800 public sector employees. There were 45,200 (11.3%) employees in Commonwealth government, 310,300 (77.6%) in state government and 44,400 (11.1%) in local government.

7111.0 Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia, Preliminary, 2008-09. Released 10/11/2009

While improved seasonal conditions saw increases in production of some major broadacre crops in 2008–09, livestock numbers remained flat or continued their fall of recent years. In 2008–09, national production of wheat for grain rose 54% on a year earlier to 20.9 million tonnes. Production increased in all major wheat growing states except Victoria (down 14% to 1.7 million tonnes).

Production of barley for grain increased 7% to 7.7 million tonnes nationally. Barley production

increased in all states except Victoria (down 22% to 1.4 million tonnes). Production of grain sorghum was down 30% nationally to 2.7 million tonnes. Canola production rose 53% to 1.9 million tonnes. Production of oats for grain decreased 20% to 1.2 million tonnes. Falls were reported in all the major growing states with the exception of New South Wales (up 34% to 258,000 tonnes), with Western Australian and Victorian production down 26% and 29%, respectively.

Preliminary estimates for 2008–09 indicate 2.5 million head of milk cattle in Australia, an increase of less than 1% from 2007–08. The number of milk cattle increased in Victoria (up 1%), Tasmania (up 14%) and South Australia (up 6%); with decreases in all other states.

There were 24.5 million head of meat cattle in Australia. The dominant state in the industry continued to be Queensland, accounting for 47% (11.6 million head) of Australia's meat cattle in 2008–09. There were 71.6 million sheep and lambs in Australia, the lowest number since 1905, with 14.8 million head in Victoria. Preliminary estimates indicate 2.2 million pigs in Australia in 2008–09, a decrease of 7% from 2007–08 to the lowest herd size since 1978.

8146.0 Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2008-09. Released 16/12/2009

In 2008-09, 72% of Australian households had home internet access and 78% had access to a computer. An estimated 5.0 million households had a broadband internet connection, an increase of 18% on 2007-08. Broadband was accessed by 62% of all households in Australia, and 86% of all households with internet access.

There were 6.4 million households with a computer, and 5.9 million of these had internet access. Households with children under 15 were more likely to have broadband access (77%) compared to households without children (56%). Some 48% of older children used the internet to visit social networking sites and 24% created their own on-line content such as blogs or websites.

In 2008-09, Victoria had 1,605,000 households (78% of Victorian households) with access to a home computer. Victoria had 1,469,000 households (72% of households) with internet access, leaving 578,000 (28%) without access to the internet.

Some 3,229,000 Victorians aged 15 and over accessed the internet from any site over 12 months. An estimated 2,031,000 (63%) of these used the internet to purchase goods or services for private purposes during the 12 months, while 1,198,000 (37%) did not.

The 2009 Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities survey reported that of the 2.7 million children aged 5 to 14 years in Australia, 79% used the internet. Home was reported as the most common site of internet use (73%) followed by school (69%). Of the 2.0 million children accessing the internet at home, educational activities (85%) and playing online games (69%) were the most common activities.

8752.0 Building Activity, Australia, Jun 2009. Released 14/10/2009

The trend estimate for value of total building work done in Australia fell 2.9% in June quarter 2009, and was 5.1% lower than June quarter 2008. The trend estimate for value of new residential building work fell 2.9% in the latest quarter, with new houses falling 4.1% and new other residential building falling 0.4%. Alterations and additions to residential building fell 4.9%.

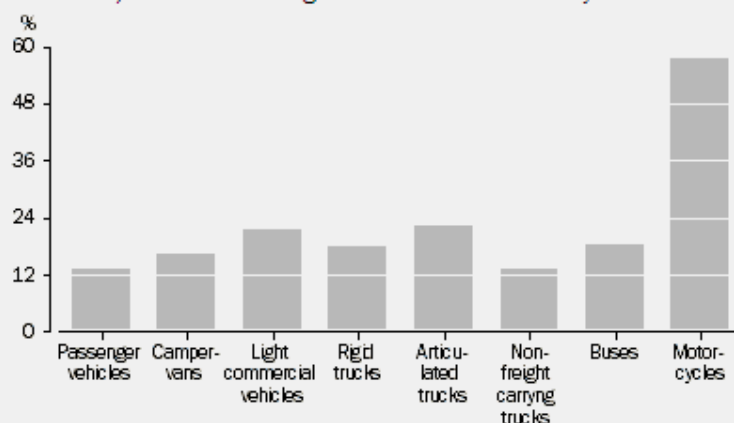
[Back to top](#)

9309.0 Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, 31 Mar 2009. Released 17/11/2009

There were 15.7 million motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Australia at 31 March 2009. This was 2.5% higher than registrations at 31 March 2008, and an increase of 15.8% since the 2004 snapshot, when there were 13.5 million vehicles registered in Australia. Average annual growth over this five year period was 3.0%. In keeping with its share of the Australian population, 25.6% (4.0 million vehicles) of the Australian vehicle fleet was registered in Victoria in 2009.

In the 5 years 2004 to 2009, motor cycles and articulated trucks showed the largest growth across Australia, with increases of 57.5% and 22.5% respectively. Victorian motor cycle registrations in 2009 were 44.1% above those recorded 5 years earlier.

Type of vehicle, Percent change - Between census years 2004 and 2009



There were 720 motor vehicles per 1,000 resident population in Australia at 31 March 2009. This compares with 674 vehicles per 1,000 residents at the end of March 2004, an increase of 46 vehicles per 1,000 residents over this time. In 2009, 13.2 million vehicles in Australia (84.0% of total vehicle fleet) were registered with a petrol fuel type, while diesel fuel covered 2.0 million vehicles (12.8%).

Passenger vehicles accounted for 76.7% of all vehicles registered in Australia in 2009. A total of 6.2 million passenger vehicles were either Toyota, Holden or Ford; which accounted for 19.7%, 17.1% and 14.5% of total passenger vehicle fleet. Motor cycles accounted for 4.0% of all vehicles registered in Australia at 31 March 2009, up from 2.9% in 2004.

[Back to top](#)

Information papers, research papers, and classifications

1351.0.55.028 Research Paper: Children's Participation in Organised Sporting Activity, Oct 2009. Released 29/10/2009. First Issue

Between 2000 and 2006, average sport participation rates rose overall by more than three percentage points, but this was not uniform over all subpopulations. In particular, no increase in participation was reported among children from more disadvantaged areas. Significant age and period effects are confirmed, and factors such as gender, parents' employment status, country of birth and relative neighbourhood socioeconomic status are found to be strongly associated with children's participation rates. Children who spend more time watching television and/or using computers are also found to be less likely to participate in organised sporting activities.

1352.0.55.102 Research Paper: Estimating Population Totals by Combining Household Surveys (Methodology Advisory Committee), Jun 2009. Released 29/10/2009. First Issue

This paper uses diagnostics to test validity of the measurement model which is used to combine surveys. We describe an application of combining the Labour Force Survey and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey to estimate employment characteristics of the Indigenous population. The findings suggest that combining these surveys is beneficial.

5232.0.55.003 Information paper: Product changes to Financial Accounts following revisions to international standards, 2009. Released 19/10/2009. First Issue

The first issue of Australian National Accounts: Financial Accounts (cat. no. 5232.0) that incorporated updated international standards was September quarter 2009, released 24/12/2009.

5249.0.55.002 Information Paper: Introduction of revised international statistical standards in the Australian Tourism Satellite Account, Nov 2009. Released 10/11/2009. First Issue

The fundamental change to the Australian Tourism Satellite Account will be the treatment of goods purchased by visitors and resultant impact on derivation of tourism value added. Other changes in the Australian context include: revision of characteristic products and industries, definition of tourism consumption and its differing scopes, possible changes to the layout and presentation of publication tables.

5310.0.55.002 Information Paper: Implementation of new international statistical standards in ABS National and International Accounts, September 2009. Released 28/10/2009. First Issue

ABS produces Australia's System of National Accounts, Balance of Payments and International Investment Position. These statistics are compiled in accordance with international standards and related classifications, which have been revised, resulting in changes to these statistics. This paper focuses on the impact of implementing revised international standards and related classifications.

5676.0.55.002 Information Paper: Changes to Business Indicators Statistics, September 2009. Released 06/11/2009. First Issue

This paper outlines changes in frame definition and sample design for the Business Indicators Survey, taking effect in survey outputs with September quarter 2009 Business Indicators Survey publication (cat.no.5676.0). An important change is survey implementation of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006, replacing the 1993 version of ANZSIC.

6269.0 Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, Nov 2007 (Third edition). Released 01/10/2009

On 13 May 2009, the Australian Statistician announced the full re-instatement of the Labour Force Survey sample, offsetting the July 2008 sample reduction. As foreshadowed in Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0), the sample is being re-instated progressively from September to December 2009. December 2009 estimates will be the first produced under the fully re-instated sample, and released 15 January 2010.

6461.0 Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009. Released 10/12/2009

A comprehensive description of the Australian Consumer Price Index (CPI): what the index measures, goods and services included in it, where information on prices comes from, how the index is calculated, and how the statistics can be used. It also provides some insight into the kinds of problems ABS encounters in compiling the CPI and explains how these are dealt with.

6464.0 House Price Indexes: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Australia, 2009. Released 14/12/2009

Includes discussion of general issues relating to measurement of house prices, and provides background on the stratification method used to control for effect of changes in composition and number of houses sold within each city. This publication also includes information on how to use price indexes, and an overview of other data series and price indexes related to housing produced by ABS and published with the House Price Index .

9503.0.55.001 Tourism Region Maps and Correspondence File, Australia , 2009. Released 09/12/2009

Provides maps and a correspondence file (previously known as concordance file) for Tourism Regions for each state and Northern Territory. Tourism Regions are defined in consultation with the relevant national and state/territory tourism organisations. They each consist of a group of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs). The correspondence file provides Tourism Region names and their corresponding SLA names and codes.

Other releases

1001.0 Australian Bureau of Statistics -- Annual Report, 2008-09. Released 29/10/2009

1002.0 Australian Statistics Advisory Council - Annual Report, 2008-09. Released 29/10/2009

3302.0.55.001 Life Tables, Australia, 2006–2008. Released 25/11/2009

4402.0 Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2008 (Reissue). Released 23/10/2009

4619.0 Land Management Practices in the Great Barrier Reef Catchment, 2008–09. Released 22/12/2009

4724.0.55.003 Health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Males, 2004-05. Released 16/12/2009. First Issue

4724.0.55.004 Health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Females, 2004-05. Released 16/12/2009. First Issue

6238.0 Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, Jul 2008 to Jun 2009. Released 17/12/2009

6467.0 Pensioner and Beneficiary Living Cost Index, Sep 2009. Released 23/11/2009

6524.0.55.002 Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas, Time Series, 2003-04 to 2006-07. Released 17/12/2009

7103.0.80.002. Agricultural Census: ABS Views on Content and Procedures, 2010-11. Released 4/10/2009. First Issue

Main Economic Indicators (MEIs). Also released during the past quarter were a number of monthly and quarterly MEIs which can be accessed from the ABS website home page <www.abs.gov.au>. Examples of MEIs include: housing finance, building approvals, labour force, consumer price index, sales of new motor vehicles, and retail trade.

ABS Statistical training and information seminars

ABS STATISTICAL TRAINING AND INFORMATION SEMINARS

Venue: ABS Victorian Office, Level 5 South Tower, 485 La Trobe Street, Melbourne.

Time: full day courses generally run 9:00 am to 4:30 pm.

What Statistical training courses are available at ABS Victoria?

- Turning Data Into Information (TDII)
- Basic Survey Design (BSD)
- Principles of Questionnaire Design
- Understanding Demographic Data (UDD)
- Making Quality Informed Decisions (MQID)
- Analysing Survey Data Made Simple (ASDMS)
- Introduction to Labour Statistics (ILS)
- Valuing Australia's Environment
- Introduction to ABS Statistics

Turning Data Into Information (TDII)

This course develops skills in interpreting and analysing data, and communicating information clearly and effectively. Analytical thinking skills are developed to enable the transformation of data into meaningful information such as written reports. A key theme of this course is analytical thinking to ensure relevant messages are extracted from data to meet set objectives.

Length: 2 days

Fee: \$750.00

2010 dates: 2-3 March, 20-21 July, 23-24 November

Basic Survey Design (BSD)

This course aims to provide a broad overview of all facets of survey development. Topics include developing survey objectives, advantages and disadvantages of various collection methodologies, questionnaire design, data processing, reporting of results and management of the design process.

Length: 2 days

Fee: \$750.00

2010 dates: 10-11 March, 24-25 August

Principles of Questionnaire Design

A well designed questionnaire is vital for collecting high quality data. This course aims to provide participants with an awareness and understanding of questionnaire design principles. The course covers selecting collection methodologies, developing survey questions, designing questionnaire layout and testing the questionnaire.

Length: 2 days

Fee: \$750.00

2010 dates: 16-17 March, 13-14 October

Understanding Demographic Data (UDD)

This one-day course introduces participants to demographic data in an international and Australian context. Participants will explore the components of population change (births, deaths, migration) and understand population estimates at the national, state and small area level. At the completion of this course participants will:

- have an understanding of demographic concepts and current issues,

- understand the basic methods of analysing demographic data; and
- be able to access appropriate demographic data on the ABS website.

This course is designed for people who use and/or need to understand demographic data to formulate policies and programs.

Length: 1 day

Fee: \$450.00

2010 dates: 26 May, 9 Sept

Making Quality Informed Decisions (MQID)

This course introduces the concept of 'holistic quality' through the use of a data quality framework for a statistical collection. The framework ensures that users of statistics are able to assess whether the statistics are fit for their intended use. This course aims to provide a framework to evaluate the quality of available data sources and use this knowledge in the decision-making process.

Length: 1 day

Fee: \$450.00

2010 dates: 28 April, 31 August

Analysing Survey Data Made Simple (ASDMS)

This computer based course develops practical skills in summarising and displaying survey data in graphical and tabular form. It provides the tools for finding simple relationships in survey data and testing for statistically significant differences in past and current survey results.

Length: 2 days

Fee: \$750.00

2010 dates: 13-14 April, 27-28 Oct

Introduction to Labour Statistics (ILS)

This course provides an overview of the range of concepts and issues associated with ABS labour statistics. It explores the data produced by both household and employer based collections, and highlights the range of products available to access labour-related data.

Length: 1 day

Fee: \$450.00

2010 date: 4 May

Valuing Australia's Environment

A course focusing on the emerging discipline of environmental accounting. The course covers reasons for, and conceptual underpinnings of, environmental accounting as framed by the United Nations' "System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting" (SEEA). It also covers practical issues associated with producing these accounts and presents some case studies, both within Australia and internationally. The course would be of interest to people requiring an overview of environmental statistics and their use and/or working in the field of environmental accounting or national accounts.

Length: 1 day

Fee: \$450.00

2010 date: 8 June

Introduction to ABS Statistics

A general module 'ABS Website Made Simple' will introduce participants how to access, understand and use ABS statistics along with a selection of seven topic focused modules, providing an introduction to ABS collections.

* ABS Website Made Simple (both sessions are from 9am -12pm)

Topic focused modules (both sessions are from 1pm - 4.30pm):

* Estimated Resident Population Made Simple and Labour Force Survey Made Simple: 24 March 2010

* ABS Agriculture Statistics Made Simple and ABS Environment Made Simple: 6 May 2010

For other topic modules available refer to the course profile available on ABS's training website.

Length: 1/2 or 1 day workshop

Fee: \$120 for 1/2 day or \$180 for 1 day workshop

2010 dates: 24 March and 6 May

For further information on ABS statistical training go to the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>. Select 'Services' then ABS Training. For courses listed above, Alan Page (03 9615 7899) is ABS Victoria's training contact, or email queries/registrations to <victoria.statistics@abs.gov.au>. Course descriptions are available here: [Victorian dates and registration form](#).

[Back to top](#)

Points of contact

POINTS OF CONTACT

ABS VICTORIAN OFFICE

There is an ABS Office in every capital city. The ABS Office in Victoria is located on Level 5, South Tower, 485 LaTrobe Street, Melbourne. To email the Regional Director or Statistical Coordination contacts listed below use <victoria.statistics@abs.gov.au>.

Postal address

GPO Box 2796Y
Melbourne Vic 3001

Regional Director

ABS Victoria
Carl Obst
(03) 9615 7330

STATISTICAL COORDINATION CONTACTS

Director
Marie Apostolou
(03) 9615 7500

Assistant Director - Victorian Government Servicing
Pam Boulton
(03) 9615 7880

Assistant Director - Economic & Regional Statistics
James Darragh
(03) 9615 7049

Assistant Director - Social Statistics
Fiona Shalley
(03) 9615 7510

NATIONAL INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

The National Information and Referral Service (NIRS) is the first point of contact for all your statistical and publication enquiries.

Phone: 1300 135 070
Fax: 1300 135 211
Email: <client.services@abs.gov.au>

EDITOR, STATISTICS VICTORIA (cat no 1100.2)

Alan Page
(03) 9615 7899
For a free subscription, email:
<victoria.statistics@abs.gov.au>

VICTORIAN STATISTICS ADVISORY FORUM (VSAF)

VSAF is a major forum for statistical liaison between Victorian government agencies and ABS. The following group of departmental representatives meet 4 times or more each year.

VSAF Chair

Mary Cavar

Department of Treasury and Finance

Peter Froutzis

Department of Premier and Cabinet

Helen Myer-Tinning

Department of Innovation, Industry and Regional Development

Chris West

Department of Education and Early Childhood Development

Dr Sara Glover

Department of Health

Dr Connie Spinoso

Department of Human Services

Nigel Brand

Department of Justice

Dr Jonathon Spear

Department of Transport

Philip Norman

Department of Planning and Community Development

Tim Patton

Department of Sustainability and Environment

Elizabeth Thomas

Department of Primary Industries
Chris Chan

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Victoria
Carl Obst

[Back to top](#)

About this Release

Statistics Victoria is a quarterly newsletter primarily targetted to Victorian state and local government users providing information about new developments, recent statistical releases, seminars, training and reviews.

© Commonwealth of Australia

All data and other material produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) constitutes Commonwealth copyright administered by the ABS. The ABS reserves the right to set out the terms and conditions for the use of such material. Unless otherwise noted, all material on this website - except the ABS logo, the Commonwealth Coat of Arms, and any material protected by a trade mark - is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia licence